

## ROME WITH US IN THE EAST.

## CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SPEECH AT THE AMERICAN SOCIETY DINNER.

Our Destiny to Work with England in Carrying Civilization Into Asia in Opposition to Russia—His Speech Accepted as an Authorized Declaration of the Church's Policy—Great Enthusiasm Manifested.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—A declaration of immense importance concerning the fate of the Philippines and all Asia was made to-night by Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, at the American Society in London. There is good authority for saying that his utterance is an authorized announcement of the policy of the Roman Catholic Church on the Far Eastern question. When it is said that he astonished and electrified his audience by his eloquent appeal to America and England, in co-operation, to carry civilization into Asia in opposition to Russia, it may easily be imagined what a sensation his words created.

Nor was his only imperious speech of the evening. It was the keynote of every word he uttered. The spirit of imperialism aroused an enthusiasm surpassing anything witnessed at former gatherings of Americans in London. The banquet was attended by the largest and most representative assembly of Americans ever held in Europe. It was nearly midnight when Cardinal Vaughan spoke, but the tremendous significance of his words entitles them to be first quoted. He said:

"I have in my heart the deep-seated and mature conviction that the welfare of the Christian world, especially those portions which have not yet been brought into the pale of civilization, depends in a great measure on the good feeling and cooperation that shall exist between the American and English peoples. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] We are living at the end of one century and are about to enter another. Some men say that the mission of this century is to bring the world into the fold of civilization. They will look forward, their minds are cast toward the future, leaving behind the things they have accomplished, and they press forward. While we are on the eve of a new century the English-speaking peoples look forward to see in what direction their mission is to be accomplished. It seems to me from the experience of past years, and from the manifestation of friendly feeling expressed at this table by your Ambassador and Senators who have spoken, that we are preparing the American and English peoples for the great work before them in the coming century."

"You no longer, if I may speak to my American cousins, you no longer are a self-contained power. You have come forth from your continent, forced by the circumstance of the acquisition of lands abroad. You stand with your foot on the threshold of the vast continent of Asia. You have entered into the comity of nations that has declared itself in many ways interested in the welfare and future of the Asiatic continent. You will never be able to withdraw [cries of "Hear! Hear!"] the influence you have, and it will be greater in the future than it is in the present. It will make itself felt on the tremendous population of Asia, which is waiting for the advent of true Christian civilization."

"The question that presents itself constantly to my mind—I do not know how it will strike your minds—is this: Which power in the future of the world shall be predominant over the great continents yet uncolonized by Christian civilization? Shall it be the great despotic power that looms north of Asia, or shall it be the power of the liberty-loving nations represented by the English-speaking peoples? [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] It is a question of which of the two extremes in modes of government shall prevail. There can be no doubt in this hall to which the preference should be given. If then the liberty-loving peoples bring civilization, civilization and all the benefits of Christianity to the largest majority of the human race yet uncivilized, it can only be, it seems to me, through a good understanding being established between the two great branches of the English-speaking people. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"]

"I am not speaking of commercial interests. I am not speaking of the wealth of England or America. I am speaking on the point alone of your influence and our influence abroad. I pray that the sentiments expressed so eloquently by many speakers to-night, sentiments which are of English and American as deeply as the American, may continue to be woven one with the other, so that the missions of the English-speaking races may be carried on successfully in the new century, and that the century may see the completion in a great measure of our common mission." [Cheers.]

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In the course of the day there was an excursion of Americans to Granquen, and the festivities concluded with a banquet in the evening at which patriotic speeches were delivered.

## CUBANS SHOW GOOD WILL.

Our Independence Day Observed with Enthusiasm in Havana.

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HAVANA, July 4.—The American Independence Day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. The principal residences in the city were decorated, and many people paraded the streets shouting "Viva Cuba Libre" and "Viva los Americanos." Some groups shouted "Viva Cuba Independiente," but they caused no disorder. The discharge of fireworks and pistols rendered one of the day in the United States. At noon a national flag was fired from the Cabana fortress. All the vessels in the harbor were decorated. The Tenth Infantry paraded on the Prado. The newspapers to-day express the hope that the American Government will soon grant independence to Cuba.

There was much enthusiasm at the banquet at the Tacon Theatre to-night. Gens. Brooke, Lee, and Ludlow spoke. Gen. Wilson could not attend owing to pressing business at Matanzas. Many Cuban ladies occupied boxes at the theatre. Among the guests present were Gen. Gomez, Chief Justice Gonzalez de Mendoza, Mayor Llaeta, and all the Cuban authorities.

Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Gen. Ludlow, has issued invitations for a reception on July 8. A committee of Havana firemen visited Gen. Ludlow to-day and expressed their sympathy with the American people in their celebration of the Fourth of July. Gen. Ludlow thanked them, and expressed his sympathy with the Cuban people and his hopes for the future of the island.

There was a great public demonstration in honor of Gen. Brooke to-day. Over 5,000 Cubans called upon and congratulated him and cheered for the United States.

Gen. Brooke has approved of the expenditure of \$250,000 on public works in the province of Havana. The Spaniards are preparing a great demonstration in honor of Gen. Brooke, who has been appointed Consul-General of Spain in this city and will arrive here to-morrow. The municipal authorities of Puerto Principe have sent a despatch to Gen. Brooke protesting against the appointment of Armando Sanguinetti as Mayor of that city. They say the people are devoted to electing their own Mayor. There is much agitation in the city, and the City Council has decided to remain in session until Gen. Brooke's answer to the protest has been received.

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## TEXAS FLOODS GROW WORSE.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE IN DANGER ON THE BRAZOS.

When Last Heard from the Water Was Rising—Appeals for Aid—The Damage to Cotton Crop Alone Put at \$8,000,000.

DALLAS, Tex., July 4.—Another flood disaster happened this afternoon in the Brazos Valley. About 100 miles from Galveston, the lower end of the bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Dewey Station, over the Brazos River, is gone. The river began rising suddenly yesterday, and to-night is six feet higher than before. Houses, trees, fences, etc., are floating past Seely and Dewey. The Brazos River is doing much damage to the property of Brookshire, Houston has been appealed to for help, and Mayor Brahaer, of that city, has issued a proclamation calling for men and boats to rescue those in peril. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway is sending relief trains from Houston, Lagrange and other points.

Chief Lineman Lowery of the Postal Telegraph system made the following statement over the long-distance telephone from Seely, Tex., about 400 miles from Houston. "The Brazos River here is more than five miles wide and the waters are lashing furiously. All character of floatable property is rushing along with the currents. On this side of the river at Seely there is as yet little danger, but on the other side, near Brookshire and Brookshire, the situation is alarming. Our wires are all gone on this side, we cannot tell the extent of the disaster at Brookshire."

"Four miles of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas track is gone on the Dewey side and about a mile on the Seely side. It boats and trains from Houston or other points have not yet reached Brookshire, they are too late. The people, I hear, will be drowned before they are reached. This afternoon there were about 400 persons on the river near Brookshire, and the water was rising rapidly. I fear they are drowned by this time. The damage to property is enormous. I have never seen as bad a flood as this."

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## TO PROTECT AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Plan to Send Five Small Ships to Patrol the Central American Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Considerable announcement has been caused lately to the United States by the news of the capture of American citizens and other Central American countries in persecuting American citizens, and the Navy Department has under consideration a plan for establishing a patrol squadron of small vessels on the east coast to prevent further outrages. The capture of Pears, a resident of Pittsburgh, 100 miles from Galveston, is the only incident of importance affecting the relations of that country and the United States, but the petty persecutions are numerous.

The plan of the Navy Department is to send the Viking Hawk, Donoroth and Frolic to Central America for permanent duty, thus giving, with the Vixen, now at Bluefields, Nicaragua, a squadron of five small ships, capable of handling anything in the way of a navy that the Central American republics could produce should a conflict occur. It is not believed, however, that the Navy will resort to the use of force to compel the Central American Governments to show a more liberal spirit in the treatment of citizens of the United States. The presence of the five gunboats will, it is believed, be sufficient to bring about a better condition than now exists.

According to complaints received at the State Department, American citizens have been subjected to all manner of harassment by the authorities of the Central American Republics. The Government has been urged to take action to protect its citizens. The State Department has been urged to take action to protect its citizens. The State Department has been urged to take action to protect its citizens.

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## THREE NEGROES MOBBED.

TWO DRIVEN INTO A SWAMP AND THE THIRD NEARLY KILLED.

Members of the Hackett Association Fell Upon Them with Baseball Bats at Eye Beach—One of the Negroes a Woman—Clark's Plucky Fight Against the Mob.

RYE, N. Y., July 4.—The mobbing of three negroes by a party of excursionists from New York to-day furnished a spectacle for a crowd of several thousand people who were spending the holiday at Eye Beach. Andrew Clark, one of the negroes, is so badly injured that it is feared he will die. His wife and another negro, Henry Langford, escaped by rushing into the water, where they were joined by their wives. Their clothing was nearly torn from their backs. Several members of the mob have been arrested and held for trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill. All of the prisoners belong to the John C. Hackett Association of the Third Ward, New York City. New York City. New York City.

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